DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 116 079 CG 010 248

TITLE	Drugs and Drug Abuse: A Bibliography.
INSTITUTION	State Univ. of New York, Stony Brook.
PUB DATE	Jun 74
NOTE	24p.
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.76 HC-$1.58 Plus Postage
DESCRIPTORS	*Annotated Bibliographies; *Bibliographic Citations; Catalogs; Documentation; *Drug Abuse; Drug Addiction; *Drug Education; *Information Retrieval; Library Collections

ABSTRACT

For a relatively new field of research and interest, the bibliographic control of drug literature (indexing and recording for retrieval) is remarkable. Public and private agencies have taken the initiative in compiling catalogs, bibliographies and indexes which, although often duplicatory, nonetheless ensure access to the many aspects of the drug scene. Their efforts, as this bibliography shows, span the English language literature from street drugs to pharmaceutical houses, from weekend "trippers" to psychiatric patients, from underground gardening manuals to institutional directories. The effort in this bibliography is to sketch for library users some approaches available to this multi-faceted subject, and to bring researchers into closer contact with information sources available at the Stony Brook University Library. The Reference faculty is available to assist in the location and use of materials cited herein. (Author)

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DRUGS & DRUG ABUSE: a bibliography

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a stony brook bibliography

CG 010 248

DRUGS AND DRUG ABUSE:
A BIBLIOGRAPHY

CONTENTS

I.	Introduction.	Page 1
II.	Card Catalog and Library Reference Services.	2
III.	Periodical Indexes.	3
IV.	Abstracts.	5
V.	Drug Encyclopedias and Guides.	7
VI.	General Reference Works.	9
VII.	Bibliographies and Catalogs.	11
VIII.	Directories.	14
IX.	Journals and Periodicals	15
X.	Selected Public Hearings and Reports.	16
XI.	Personal Narratives.	17
XII.	Public Opinion Surveys	19
	Appendix: Brief Chronology of Drug Laws.	20

INTRODUCTION

In 1971, President Nixon proclaimed a national addiction emergency. This action by the chief executive brought national recognition to the importance which drugs and their abuse have assumed in this country. Since the end of World War II, the use of drugs has soared. National crime statistics reflect the magnitude of the problem by the dramatic 1,000% increase in the total number of drug related arrests made from 1960 to 1970. For the young, under 18, the increase is even more telling --over a 5,000% increase (1,664 compared with 54,856).

Quite naturally, the great drug debate and its attendant dialogues have swollen not only the columns and pages of existing publications, but have spawned a sizeable body of literature of its own, ranging from professional studies to underground recipe books.

For a relatively new field of research and interest, however, the bibliographic control of drug literature (indexing and recording for retrieval) is remarkable. Public and private agencies have taken the initiative in compiling catalogs, bibliographies and indexes which, although often duplicatory, nonetheless ensure access to the many aspects of the drug scene. Their efforts, as this bibliography shows, span the English language literature from street drugs to pharmaceutical houses, from weekend "trippers" to psychiatric patients, from underground gardening manuals to institutional directories.

The effort in this bibliography is to sketch for library users some approaches available to this multi-faceted subject, and to bring researchers into closer contact with information sources available at the Stony Brook University Library. The Reference faculty is available to assist in the location and use of materials cited herein.

Terry E. Hubbard
Reference Department
June 1974

THE CARD CATALOG
AND
LIBRARY REFERENCE SERVICES

As a general introduction to the Library's collection, users are referred to the Library's Guide, copies of which are available at the main Reference Desk. As is common to most university libraries, the card catalog at SUSB is divided--author/title and subject. If a particular work is desired, the author/title card catalog is consulted. If only material about a particular subject is needed, then the subject catalog is used. Both are found in the Reference Room. Any problems in locating material can be, in most cases, resolved by consulting the librarian on duty at the Reference Desk.

Neither the complete documents collection and its various indexes, nor the collection of the Health Sciences library of the University are available in the Reference Room. Since both collections are of considerable importance in the field of drugs and drug research, they should not be overlooked. For assistance with the library's substantial documents collection (local, state, federal and international), the Documents Department on the main floor of the library offers reference service. The Health Sciences Library, located on South Campus, is open to all persons with University library borrowing priveleges. Reference service is provided by the library.

For subject searches, any of the following subject headings used by the Library of Congress and SUSB are suggested:

Drug abuse	Narcotic addiction
Drugs	Narcotics
Hallucinogenic drugs	Pharmacology

Information on individual drugs will be listed under specific headings, such as "Cocaine", "Marihuana", "Opium", etc.

PERIODICAL INDEXES

The following standard subject and author indexes to periodical and journal literature are found on the Index Tables in the Reference Room. Dates indicate only the SUSB holdings. In using these indexes, the subject headings suggested for the card catalog will be usefule. The journals in which the articles appear may be located using the Serials File near the main Reference Desk.

Ref.
AI3
.A4

Alternative Press Index. Vol. 1 - . 1969 - . (Holdings incomplete) Berkeley, Radical Research Center.

An index to literature appearing in the underground press--Los Angeles Free Press, Ann Arbor Argus, and the late-but-great I.F. Stone's Weekly. Many of the titles indexed are available on microfilm in Stony Brook Library as part of the Underground Press Collection.

Ref.
AI3
.R48

Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature. Vol. 1 - . 1900 - . New York, Wilson.

Index to over 150 English language (mostly U.S.) general topic periodicals (Time, Newsweek, etc.). Most of these periodicals are available in the Stony Brook collection.

Ref.
AI3
.R49

Social Science and Humanities Index. Vol. 1 - . 1965 - . (Previous title: International Index to Periodicals, 1907-1964) New York, Wilson.

An index to over 200 scholarly and professional journals in the fields of anthropology, religion, sociology, political science, etc.

Ref.
K9
.N32

Index to Legal Periodicals. Vol. 10 - . August 1952 - . New York, Wilson.

Indexes the contents of over 300 legal periodicals and journals of bar associations. All articles are entered under specific subject headings with a special section under "Cases".

Ref.
Z5813
.C92

Current Index to Journals in Education. Vol. 1 - . 1969 - . New York, CCM; Annual Cums.

Briefly annotates articles from over 200 English language periodicals. Divided into Main Entry Section, Subject Index, and Author Index.

Ref.
Z7006
.M64

Bibliographic Index. Vol. 1 - . 1926 - .
New York, Wilson.

Lists current bibliographies by subject, including those published separately as books and pamphlets, and those appearing as parts of books, pamphlets and articles, both in English and foreign languages. In addition, approximately 1,600 periodicals are regularly examined for bibliographic material and lists containing 40 or more citations.

Ref.
Z5813
.E23

Education Index. Vol. 1 - . 1929 - .
New York Wilson.

Indexes the contents of approximately 200 education periodicals, proceedings, yearbooks, bulletins, and monographic series published in the U.S., Canada and Great Britain.

Ref.
Z6660
.I423

Index Medicus. Vol. 1 - . 1960 - .
Washington, D.C., National Library of Medicine. (Previous title: Current List of Medical Literature, 1941-1959)

An author and subject index to world literature appearing in journals of medicine. Citations to foreign language literature are bracketed, conveniently, although the caption appears in English. Al copies on the Reference Stack shelves. (See also the annotation for the NLM Catalog in "Bibliographies and Catalogs", this bibliography.)

Ref.
Z7163
.P9

Public Affairs Information Service (P.A.I.S.). Vol. 1 - .
1915 - . New York, Public Affairs Information Service.

A subject index to books, periodicals, papers and public documents at all levels. Over 1,000 periodicals titles are selectively indexed. Includes all subjects in the purview of bodies politic and social.

ABSTRACTS

Abstracts are concise summaries of information originally presented in greater length, primarily as journal articles, although books and other types of monographic material may be included. Ideally, these summaries contain all the essential information conveyed by the original, although this goal is not always achieved. But, even as an approximation of this ideal, abstracts can serve as a useful index to large bodies of literature, both serial and monographic. At the same time, because most summaries appear in English, abstracts provide an important access to foreign language literature not otherwise available to all researchers. Because of the wide interest in, and importance of, drugs, the following abstracting services, social and scientific, should aid in the information gathering process:

Index Table Ref. BF1 .P65

Psychological Abstracts. Vol. 1 - . 1927 - .
Lancaster, Pa., American Psychological Association.

Appears monthly with semi-annual cumulative author and subject indexes. See also the G.K. Hall Cumulative Indexes to Psychological Abstracts (Author - Ref. BF1.P651; and Subject - Ref. BF1.P652). Citations are arranged by general subject; for drugs see sections "Social Psychology" and "Clinical Psychology". World literature coverage with summaries in English.

Index Table Ref. HM1 .S67

Sociological Abstracts. Vol. 1 - . 1953 - .
Brooklyn, New York, Sociological Abstracts, Inc.

Published six times a year, with an annual cumulative index of authors and titles. World literature appearing in journal or book form is abstracted in English. As with most abstracting services, entries are classed by broad subject, and numbered to facilitate indexing.

Ref. QD1 .A51

Chemical Abstracts. Vol. 14 - . 1920 - .
Columbus, Ohio, American Chemical Society.

and Chem QD1 .A51

Chemical Abstracts is now the most comprehensive of the abstracting services. It offers world-wide coverage with each entry translated into English and signed in most cases. Drug information includes data from experiments with all forms of narcotics and hallucinogens.

Ref. QH301 .B37
Most recent on Index Table

Biological Abstracts. Vol. 1 - . 1927 - .
Philadelphia, Pa., Biosciences Information Service.

Approximately four million scientific documents form the data base for the computer-compiled "Bio Abstracts", gathered from world-wide literature in biology. Abstracts are signed and in English. Entries will be found under "Drugs" and related pharmacological subject headings. (Three most recent years on Index Tables.)

Ref. RC475 .P66

Psychopharmacology Abstracts. Vol. 1 - . January, 1961 - .
National Institute of Mental Health, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

Contains brief, noncritical abstracts of world literature in psychopharmacology. As a specialized information medium, it is designed to support laboratory and clinical research into the nature and causes of mental disorders and methods of treatment and prevention, with particular emphasis paid to the application of drugs in therapy.

Ref. RM315 .S23

Sandoz, Inc. Sandoz Pharmaceuticals.
Bibliography on Psychotomimetics, 1943-1966. Washington, D.C., U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Institute of Mental Health, 1968. 524 p.

Abstracts in English of World-wide experiments (heavy emphasis on Spanish language publications) with LSD, Psilocybin, etc. The several appendixes include citations to periodical articles on the subject of hallucinogens. Covers both the physiological and psychological effects of drugs.

Ref. Z5118 .C9 C65

Crime and Delinquency Abstracts and Current Projects. Vol. 1 - 8. 1963 - 1972. (Ceased Publication)
Bethesda, Md., National Clearinghouse of Mental Health Information.

Abstracts of current published scientific and professional literature from English language sources (mostly U.S.), and of ongoing projects. A particularly good source of information on state and local studies, and reports not always cited in other sources. Annual subject and author indexes cumulate each volume.

DRUG ENCYCLOPEDIAS AND GUIDES

Because of the heavy dependence of the medical profession on pharmacology, several important and constantly updated pharmaceutical indexes and dictionaries are available. These are intended to inform prescribers of the chemical and therapeutic qualities of the drugs administered. These reference works are authoratative and informative, and the standard guides in a highly technical field. The following are located in the Library's Reference Collection.

General Indexes

Ref.
RS75
.P5

Physicians' Desk Reference to Pharmaceutical Specialties and Biologicals. Oradell, N.J., Medical Economics Company, c. 1973. (Latest edition available in Reference Office only)

PDR contains the latest available information on approximately 2,500 commercial drug preparations. Information is arranged in five sections: (1) Alphabetical brand name products; (2) Drug classification index; (3) Generic and chemical name index; (4) Product identification index (color photos); and (5) Production information which describes a drugs particular characteristics. Published annually.

Ref.
RS356
.M524

The Merck Index; An Encyclopedia of Chemicals and Drugs. Rahway, N.J., Merck Co., 1968.

Merck is an alphabetically arranged dictionary of chemical compounds, annotations for which include original source of information, color, technical laboratory qualities, general characteristics, and medical application. Miscellaneous information includes various formulae for testing and various tables useful in laboratory work. The Index includes a formulary index and a cross index of drug names. All perscription drugs are listed, along with various narcotic side effects induced by them.

Official Compendia

The Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (1906) recognizes the Pharmacopeia of the United States (USP) and the National Formulary (NF) as official standards for the drugs named in these two works. All drugs named are required by law to meet the standards of strength, quality, and purity set forth by these two works, and must be packaged and labeled in the manner described by them. The composition of each preparation is specified and legal procedure for testing the preparations are given.

Chem R
RS141.2
.P5

Pharmacopeia of the United States. Prepared by the Committee of Revision, U.S. Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc. Easton, Pa., Mack Publishing Company, 1970.

Ref.
RS141.2
.N3

The National Formulary. Prepared by the Committee on National Formulary. American Pharmaceutical Association. Washington, D.C., 1965.

Miscellaneous

Ref.
RS151
.P5

Poser, Charles M.
International Dictionary of Drugs Used in Neurological Psychiatry. Springfield, Ill., Thomas, c1962.

An attempt to standardize the nomenclature of various drugs by means of several arrangements--generic names, names of pharmacological agents, chemical disignations and experimental numbers--a necessary volume when translating foreign drug nomenclature into English equivalents.

GENERAL REFERENCE WORKS

Although the following also contain pharmaceutical type information, they are more diversified in content and purpose, including as they do, dictionaries of terms, directories of drug treatment programs, and various bibliographies. At least two of these works, Grassroots and Narcotics...A-Z, are examples of the types of quality publications now appearing in the field.

Ref.
HV5801
.G7

Grassroots. 1970 - . (Looseleaf)
Beloit, Wisconsin, Produced by the National Coordinating Council on Drug Education (NCCDE) and the Student Association for the Study of Hallucinogens (STASH).

The NCCDE is the largest nonprofit drug information and programming network in the U.S., brought into existence to facilitate a systematic approach to drug education. Its membership includes such diverse organizations as the Boy Scouts and the American Psychiatric Association. Grassroots is composed of reprints of journal and periodical articles, supplemented by staff research reports. Its various sections include a current awareness service ("Speed"); an underground "Drug Digest"; a summary of state, national and foreign penalties for drug abuse; and various directories.

Ref.
HV5804
.N3

Guggenheimer, Kurt, Jr.
Narcotic and Drug Abuse, A to Z; a Loose-Leaf Directory, Dictionary,and Guide to Information Sources. Queens Village, N.Y., Social Services Publications, 1973.

In six sections: A slang dictionary, including Spanish terms; profiles of individual drugs including symptoms and detection; a directory of medical programs and directors of drug addiction programs; a bibliography of drug use and legislation, abuse centers, and a typical heroin distribution scheme; and, finally, a directory of drug addiction rehabilitation centers, including an inventory of the types of services offered by each institution in Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York.

Ref.
HV5804
.W56

Winek, Charles L.
1971 Drug Abuse Reference; General Terms, Drug Abuse Terms, User Slang, Drugs, Chemicals, Education Source Guide. Bridgeville, Pa., Bek Technical Publications, c1971. 100 p.

Useful to enlighten the intelligent layment, but less comprehensive than the above.

GENERAL REFERENCE WORKS (Continued)

Health Sci. Ref. ZWM270 B995m

Byrd, Oliver E.
Medical Readings on Drug Abuse. Reading, Mass., Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, c1970. 274 p.

A collection of case studies and clinical reports on medical experiment and personal experiences with virtually all known hallucinogens. Reports are arranged by subject.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND CATALOGS

The following bibliographies cite information on drugs located in books, periodicals and pamphlets. For monographs--books, etc.--these bibliographies may be used to supplement holdings indicated by the SUSB Library's Subject Catalog. Periodical citations will supplement information found in more general indexes listed in Section III of this bibliography.

Uncat. Doc. Lib.
U.S. Department of Justice.
Library Book Catalog; Subject Catalog of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, Federal Bureau of Prisons. Washington, D.C., 1972.

A consolidated library book catalog of the three federal agencies forms a unique guide to one of the largest drug and drug abuse literature collections in the world. It includes 6,000 titles, in classified arrangement, many of which are concerned directly or indirectly with drugs and drug abuse.

Uncat. Health Sci. Doc. Lib.
DACAS: Drug Abuse Current Awareness System. Vol. 1 - . July, 1972. Rockville, Md. National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information. (Biweekly).

Created from the impetus of federal interest in drug abuse, the monthly DACAS is a comprehensive listing of citations to English language drug abuse literature derived from scanning scientific and technical journals, popular magazine, underground newspapers, books, legal journals and government project reports.

Ref. HV5805.5 .D74 3rd. Ed.
National Coordinating Council on Drug Education.
Drug Abuse Films; an Evaluation Report. Washington, D.C., 1972. 119 p.

A thorough survey and analysis of films for drug education, listing availability of each film, audience level for which it is intended, and a synopsis of the message. Each film is critically reviewed, often negatively. Rental and purchase information provided.

Ref. RM300 .A47
Ajami, Alfred M.
Drugs; an Annotated Bibliography and Guide to the Literature. Boston, G.K. Hall, 1973. 205 p.

A comprehensive listing of books, journal articles and report literature, well annotated with a valuable subject and author index to the items cited.

Ref.
Z675
.M4
U552

U.S. National Library of Medicine.
Current Catalog; Subject Section. 1966 - . Bethesda, Md., GPO.

For purposes of bibliography, researchers will find most useful two of the four sections of the catalog of the National Library of Medicine, "Main Subject" and "Technical Report Subject". Both are based on the Library's collection, and include highly technical studies of drugs as well as more popular studies of a less technical nature. Emphasis is on medical application of drugs, although social issues are also included. For a guide to medical subject headings, consult MeSH (Medical Subject Headings), used by both the NLM catalogs and Index Medicus.

Ref.
Z6673
.U515
no. 60

U.S. National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information.
Bibliography on Clinical Psychopharmacology, 1958-1960. Bethesda, Md., National Institute of Mental Health, 1965.

Contains nearly 4,000 citations to journal articles dealing with drug therapy in mental disorders, with a significant number of citations to the application of LSD in such cases. This work fills the gap in the Clearinghouse's bibliographic efforts begun in 1952 (See Menditto below).

Ref.
Z7164
.N17
D7

Drugs on Campus; An annotated Guide to the Literature, Including A list of Policy and Other Statements on Drugs Issued by Selected Colleges and Universities, and a List of Books and Pamphlets on Drugs Recommended for a College or University Library. Samuel Pearlman, editor. Brooklyn, N.Y., Brooklyn College, City University of New York, 1968. 34 p.

Annotated with extracts or abstracts of the items listed. Includes many non-published works and addresses, campus newspapers and alumni magazines.

Ref.
Z7164
.N17
G34

Gamage, James R. and Edmund L. Zerkin.
A Comprehensive Guide to the English-language Literature on Cannabis (Marihuana). Beloit, Wisconsin, STASH Press, 1969. 265p.

Deals with every significant discipline concerned with marihuana--medical, psychiatric, anthropological, religious, legal, etc. Provides an author index with brief annotations, as well as a subject index. Most listed material is available (via inter-library loan) from STASH's own collection of drug literature.

Ref.
Z7164
.N17
M47

Mercer, G.W.
Non-Alcoholic Drugs and Personality; a Selected Annotated Bibliography. Toronto, Addiction Research Foundation, 1972. 77 p.

Comprised of a selection of studies dealing with use of and reactions to cannabis, LSD, mescaline, amphetamines, tranquilizing and narcotic drugs. The basis of selection was that the study deal with humans; deal with hard data in the form of tests, interviews, comparative sampling, etc.; and be not just a philosophical treatise on drugs and drug abuse. Cross-indexed appendices allow the user access to studies in his particular area of interest.

Ref.
Z7164
.N19
M6

Moore, Laurence A.
Marijuana (Cannabis) Bibliography; 1960-1968. Los Angeles, Bruin Humanist Forum, 1969.

A listing by author or articles and books in several languages. A good source for generally favorable reports and information. This is a particularly good source for statistical information from California, United States and United Nation official publications.

Ref.
Z7164
.N17
N4

New York (State) University. Educational Department.
A Multimedia Reference Listing of Materials on Drug Education. Albany, N.Y. (n.d.) 149 p.

An index listing materials of use to teachers in public school systems. Includes price of kits, handouts, workbooks, etc. for classroom instruction. Prices and addresses are included. Also included are directories of organizations active in drug education, an index to articles on drugs in journals commonly cound in school libraries, and various other information of interest to teachers.

Health
Sci.
Ref.
ZWM 270
.M537d

Menditto, Joseph
Drugs of Addiction and Non-Addiction, Their use and Abuse, a Comprehensive Bibliography, 1960-1969. Troy, New York, Publishing Company, 1970. 315 p. Supplements 1970 and 1971 compiled by Jean Cameron Adverra.

The original bibliography is composed of 6,000 citations to English language articles, essays, books, and doctoral dissertations published in the 10 year covered by the bibliography. A subject classification is used to organize the material. The equally comprehensive supplements are scheduled to appear annually. No annotations included.

DIRECTORIES

This is a listing of guides to drug abuse prevention and control programs currently in operation in the U.S. It includes both public and private activities, as well as current research projects.

Ref. HV5801 .G72 — Grassroots, the Directory; Directory of Drug Information and Treatment Organizations. Beloit, Wis., Produced by the National Coordinating Council on Drug Education and the Student Association for the Study of Hallucinogen, 1972. (Looseleaf)

A companion volume to Grassroots, the Directory is a listing of state agencies responsible for drug prevention and rehabilitation.

Ref. RA440.6 .U47 — U.S. National Institutes of Health. Division of Research Grants. Research Grants Index. 11th edition. Bethesda, Md., U.S. Public Health Service, 1972. (Latest edition only in Reference)

The Index is a computer-compiled description, by subject, of 25,000 research projects supported by various federal government agencies. Entries give summaries of the various projects, including drug abuse programs. Abstracts of the research proposals are available upon application to the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange. Interim reports or progress on various projects are available from each individual investigator.

JOURNALS AND PERIODICALS

The list which follows is of the more commonly encountered journals and periodicals in drug literature and education. The location of these journals varies. Most are available in the Health Science Library (H.S.) and a few at the SUSB Library (Main). A complete listing of them, is available at the Reference Desk of the Main Library. For journals in the Main Library, consult the Serials File for location.

Addiction. Vol. 17 - . 1970 - . Quarterly (H.S.)
Addictions and Drug Abuse Report. Vol. 1 - . 1971 - . Monthly, H.S.
Addiction Research Foundation Bibliographic Series. Vol. 1 - . Annual (H.S.)
British Journal of Addiction. Vol. 1 - . Semi-annual. (H.S. & Main)
Bulletin of Narcotics. Vol. 22 - . 1970 - . Quarterly (H.S.)
Contemporary Drug Problems. Vol. 1 - . 1971 - . Quarterly (H.S.)
Drug Abuse Digest. (New subscription) 1973 (?) - (Main)
Drug Abuse Films. 196_(?) - . Annual. (Latest ed. in Ref., Main)
Drug Abuse Law Review. Vol. 1 - . 1971 - . Quarterly (Main)
Drug Dependence. Vol. 1 - . 1972 - . Monthly. (H.S.)
Drug Forum. Vol. - . 1971 - . Quarterly. (H.S.)
Drugs and Drug Abuse Education Newsletter. Vol. 1 - . 1970 - . Monthly. (H.S.)
Drugs and Society. Vol. 1 - . 1971 - . Monthly. (H.S. & Main)
International Journal of the Addictions. Vol. 3 - . 1968(?) - . (H.S. & Main)
The Journal (Addiction Research Foundation). Vol. 1 - . 1972 - . Monthly. (H.S.)
Journal of the American Medical Association. Vol. 1 - . 1883 - . Monthly. (H.S. and Main)
Journal of Drug Education. Vol. 1 - . 1971 - . Quarterly. (H.S.)
Journal of Drug Issues. Vol. 1 - . 1971 - . Quarterly. (H.S.)
Journal of Psychedelic Drugs. Vol. 1 - . 1971 - . Semi-annual. (H.S. & Main)
Psychopharmacological Bulletin. Vol. 3 - . 1965 - . Frequency varies. (Main)

SELECTED PUBLIC HEARINGS AND REPORTS

Because of the unique priveleges accruing legislative and executive bodies in government, reports issued by such bodies are an important source of information. These reports most often contain testimony of experts received by the investigators during their inquiries. Findings and recommendations of the investigators are subsequently considered by governing bodies in revising, rescinding or enacting laws for the country in question. The following are examples of the types of important documents available at the SUSB Library.

Micro-print 11

Great Britain. Hemp-Drug Commission. Parliament. Sessional Papers 1892-93. LXVI (79).
Report; Dispatches and Other Papers Relating to the Consumption of Ganja and Other Drugs in India. 2 March, 1893.

While taking testimony that ganja (hemp) is the poor-man's luxury, that its moderate consumption is harmless, and that its prohibition would be too great a "hardship" in India, the Commission concluded that the use of hemp should be discouraged as much as possible in India without bothersome and unenforcable proscription being placed on it.

HV5822 .C3 C33

Canada. The Commission of Inquiry into the Non-Medical Use of Drugs.
Cannabis; A Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Non-Medical Use of Drugs. Ottowa, Information Canada, 1972. 426p.

In its two year study, the Commission's detailed researches and surveys concluded that "The Federal government should remove cannabis from the Narcotic Control Act", and that, "the sale and use of cannabis [should be] placed under controls similar to those governing the sale and use of alcohol".

HV5822 .M2 U49

U.S. National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse.
Marihuana; A Signal of Misunderstanding. 1st Report of the National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse. Washington, GPO, 1972. 3 vols.

Established by the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, the Commission weighed heavily the social significance and value placed on marihuana by the youth of America. But, in recommending that Federal law be amended to make marihuana legal for personal use, it also recommended that stringent punishment be retained to discourage social acceptance of cannabis.

PERSONAL NARRATIVES

The following are from the pens and experiences of people who have been under the influence of drugs and narcotics of one sort or another. Some are eloquent; others, journalistic. All are serious attempts to consider and evaluate physical and psychological responses to drugged or hallucinogenic states. The books are from the circulating collection of the SUSB Library.

BL265
.7
B7

Braden, William.
The Private Sea; LSD and the Search for God. Chicago. Quadrangle Books, 1967. 255p.

An interesting attempt to relate the LSD problem to current trends in religious thinking.

E99
.Y3
C3

Castaneda, Carolos.
The Teachings of Don Juan; the Yaqui Way of Knowledge. New York, Ballantine Books, 1969. 276p.

A remarkable account of Castaneda's encounter with hallucinogenic drugs among the Indians of Mexico.

PQ2605
.C15
O663

Cocteau, Jean.
Opium, the Diary of a Cure. London, Longmans, Green & Co., 1932. 108p. Illustrations by the author.

Undertaken while Cocteau underwent treatment, he considers life without opium "as dull as a film of a cabinet minister unveiling a public monument".

PR4534
.C6

De Quincey, Thomas.
Confessions of an English Opium Eater. Facsimile edition. London, Oxford University Press, 1969. 302p.

A fine stylist recounts his personal story of drug addiction.

BF207
.3813

Gautier, Theophile.
Hashish, Wine, Opium, by Theophile Gautier and Charles Baudelaire. Maurice Stang, tr. London, Calder and Boyars, c1972. 95 p.

Essays and fiction by two of the fin-de-siecle's finest godfathers.

RM666
.P48
H9

Huxley, Aldous.
The Doors of Perception, Heaven and Hell. New York, Harper and Row, 1963. 185p.

A first hand description of the effects of mescaline--the drug which is the active principle of peyote used by the Indians of the Southwest in religious rites.

BF207
.M3

Masters, R.E.L.
The Varieties of Psychedelic Experience. New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1966. 326p.

The author shares fifteen years of psychedelic drug research. The possibilities and limitations of LSD, mescaline, and psilocybin are discussed.

BF207
.M4

Metzner, Ralph.
The Ecstatic Adventure. New York, Macmillan, 1968. 306p.

Frightening, authentic accounts of 38 LSD trips, including those of convicts, children, a husband and wife, and a mother who gave birth while under the influence.

BF320
.W3

Watts, Alan.
The Joyous Cosmology; Adventures in the Chemistry of Consciousness. New York, Pantheon Books, 1962. 94p.

A record of Watts' experience with mescaline, LSD-25 and psilocybin.

PUBLIC OPINION SURVEYS

Badgered as the ill-defined "public" may feel from the welter of drug information, it is given voice by various opinion poll services. Usually, these surveys or polls assume national prominence during elections and other national crises, but their questions and reports extend to all spheres of public interest and expression. The following are available at SUSB:

Ref. HM261 .G2 — Gallup Opinion Index; Report. No. 1 - . 1965 - . Princeton, N.J.

Monthly cumulations of the Gallup Poll surveys on various public issues, including marihuana and narcotics. Cumulative index, 1965-1970, bound in the 1970 volume.

Ref. HN90.8 H35 — Louis Harris and Associates. The Harris Survey Yearbook of Public Opinion, a Compendium of American Attitudes. c1971.

The first of a planned annual cumulation of public opinion surveys, arranged in ten broad subject classifications. Some references to drug problems and attitudes.

Micro-print — Williams College. Roper Public Opinion Research Center. Roper Public Opinion Research File.

Roper maintains an information center for over 100 public survey organizations in 68 countries, including both Gallup and Harris. SUSB maintains a file of the questions which have generated the base for the data bank. Through membership in the Research Center, SUSB students and faculty may request the results of the various surveys listed in the file. Further information available from the microforms librarian.

APPENDIX:
BRIEF CHRONOLOGY OF DRUG LAWS*

1882 - New York Assembly bill outlaws opium dens in New York.

1893 - Governor General of India appoints the Hemp Drug Commission to investigate the social effects of marihuana.

1906 - The Pure Food and Drug Act contributes to the curbing of high narcotic contents of patent medicines.

1909 - First International Opium Commission meets in Shanghai.

1912 - First International Opium Convention signed.

1913-1914 - Second International Opium Conference, the Hague.

1914 - U.S. Supreme Court upholds the right of Menominee Indians to use peyote in religious rites.

1919-1920 - World War I Peace Treaties ratify the Opium Conventions evolved at the Shanghai and Hague Conventions.

1921 - U.S. Supreme Court (U.S.A. vs Morris Behrman) limits the quantity of narcotics usable for medical purposes.

1930 - Federal Bureau of Narcotics established.

1937 - Marijuana Tax Act passed declaring marijuana a narcotic in the U.S.

1942 - Opium Poppy Control Act passed restricting the growing of opium poppies in the U.S.

1944 - The "LaGuardia Report" published, declaring marijuana non-deleterious to physical or mental health, and not directly involved in the commission of crime.

1951 - Boggs law passed in U.S. restricting narcotics.

*Adapted from Kurt Guggenheim's, Narcotics and Drug Abuse, A to Z (see "General Reference Works", this bibliography).

APPENDIX:
BRIEF CHRONOLOGY OF DRUG LAW (Continued)

1956 - Boggs-Daniel Act further restricts use, sale and classification of narcotics in U.S.

1963 - Report of the President's Advisory Commission on Narcotics and Drug Abuse published. Speaks of "the relatively trivial nature of the marihuana" evil and proposes all mandatory sentences be removed for crimes involving no other offense than the use of marijuana.

1964 - California Supreme Court upholds the right of Indians to use peyote as a sacramental symbol during church services.

1966 - Narcotic Addiction Rehabilitation Act declares addiction a sickness rather than a crime.

1968 - British Standing Advisory Committee on Drug Dependence (Wooton Report) concludes that "There is no evidence that cannabis is the cause of violent crime or aggressive behavior; new legislation dealing separately with cannabis is needed, and it is necessary to maintain restrictions on the availability and use of the drug."

1971 - President Nixon proclaims an addiction emergency. The White House Office to Coordinate the Fight Against Drugs established under Dr. J.H. Jaffe.

1972 - U.S. National Commission of Marihuana and Drug Abuse recommends the lessening of restrictions on marijuana.

1972 - The Canadian Commission of Inquiry into the Non-Medical Use of Drugs recommends production and sale of marijuana be assumed by the Federal government.